ONE OF FOX'S SHOTS KILLS.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS AN ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A Tracedy in East Ninety-third Street-A Husband's Attempt to K ii His Wife Because She Would Not Live with Him. Mrs. Minnie Fox was shot in the street yesterday by her husband, Dennis Fox, who, believing that he had killed her, turned the pistol on himself. The woman is not seriously burt, but her husband died of his wound at 9 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Fex is a comely woman, 22 years old. She is employed as nurse in the family of Dr. H. F. Nordeman, of 1,300 Madison avenue. Fox is a plasterer, 25 years old. They were married about four years ago, and Fox now lives at 325 East Eighty-third street. Abuse and neglect impelled his wife to leave him several Each time Dennis sought her out. pleaded repentance, and urged her to return. She yielded to his entreaties repeatedly only to find, she says, that he resumed his old habits. Hedrank and squandered his money at be race courses or in pool rooms. She has not lived with him for about three months, during which time she has been employed in Dr. Nordeman's family.

Fox has been entreating her to leave her place and return to him. She steadily re-fused. Maddened at this, he several times threatened to kill her if she persevered in her

purpose. For three days mast he has loitered about Dr. Nor-leman's house awaiting a chance to see his wife. At noon yesterday Mrs. Fox took her infant charge out in a baby searriage. She stook in front of 51 East Ninety-third street chatting with a nurse girl employed at that address.

Fox jumped off a north-bound Madison avenue ear, rath to the walk where the women stood, and without a word fired at his wife. The builet struck her in the left breast, but gianced and, casing only a flesh wound, passed through the muscles of the left arm. Mrs. Fox tried to run up the curved high stoop in front of which she stood when the shot was fired. Fox was ready to fire again, when the had killed her. Fox turned and ran toward the roadway beging that a number of men who had winessed the shooting were in pursuit, he assisted a moment and then, placing the revolver to the right side of his head, pulled the trigger. He fell in the gutter with his head and face overed with blood.

ne nestated a moment and then, hand the prevolver to the right side of his head, pulled the trigger. He fell in the gutter with his head and face covered with blood.

William Frauner, a letter carrier living at 55 East Eighty-fourth street, and the Rev. James A. Dooley, pastor of the Catholic church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, were the first to reach the scene. They carried the woman to her employer's house, where she was attended by Dr. Nordeman. Dr. E. Dazian of 88 East Ninety-third street handaged the wound in Fox's head, after which the plasters was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital where he died last night. The weapon he used is a 44-casibre buildog revolver.

The Foxes have a child one and one-half years old.

ANOTHER PAWNBROKER FAILS, A Partner of Mrs. Mehrbach Until Re-

Edward Gottschalk, pawnbroker, at Grand and Attorney streets, bas failed and the Sheriff has taken possession of the place on an execution for \$2.754 in favor of Rosa Jackson, which judgment was also obtained against Caroline Mehrbach, pawnbroker, of 433 Grand street. who made an assignment on Thursday. Goldsmith & Doherty, attorneys for Miss Jackson. say that Gottschalk is liable on \$70,000 of paper of Mehrback & Co., which he endorsed. He was a partner in the firm of Mehrbach & Co. for a year and until a few months ago, and in the settlement Mrs. Caroline Mehrbach, the other partner, gave Mr. Gottschalk notes for other partner, gave Mr. Gottschalk notes for \$20,000 for his interest. Before the notes matured she made an assignment. After the firm dissolved Mr. Gottschalk went into the pawn-broking business alone, and has loaned out \$14,600 on pledges. His total liabilities, including the endorsements, are said, to be \$100,000. He confossed judgments yesterday to Theresa Gottschalk, \$4,518; State Bank, \$1,48; Jeanette Mehruach, \$948; all for borrowed money.

Heary Muller, importer of diamonds at \$7 Nassau street, has failed, Blumenstiel & Hirsch entered a judgment against him yesterday for \$3,879 in favor of A. Lather. The trade estimate his liabilities at \$40,000, of which \$10,000 is due in this city and the rest in Europa, It is said that there are no assets

Europe, it is said that there are no as sight. Mr. Muller having transferred stock, notes, &c., to relatives and friends to whom he owed borrowed money.

ASSIGNMENTS MADE 10 DEFRAUD. Decisions of the General Term Relating to Insolvent Corporations.

The Industrial Manufacturing Company. on the eve of insolvency, transferred to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank a bill of sale of its machinery and plant which was set aside by the court. The bank maintained that its liability should be limited to \$2,250, the alleged value of the machinery, but it was asserted by the creditors that the bank should sum which it ultimately obtained for the property, which was \$3,700. The action of the referee in so adjudging has been affirmed by the General Term.

he General Term.

In the case brought by Frederick Victor & Achelia and of er creditors against D. Levy. & Sons to set aside the transfers of accounts and judgments made by the firm on the eve of allers to their raise. & Fons to set aside the transfers of accounts and judgments made by the firm on the eve of failurs to their relatives and friends, in which the Trial Court decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the General Term has affirmed the action of the lower court. The amount involved is over \$30,000. In the case of Schwab & Son, where a general assignment and transfers made by the debtors on the eve of failure to Theresa Schwab and others were set aside by the Trial Term on the ground of fraud, the General Term has affirmed the judgment.

In the assignment of Lemmaier & Co., importers of silks, who failed on March 17, 18:1, and made an assignment, which was set aside by Judge Truax in May, 1852, mainly on the ground that it was made to coerce a settlement with creditors, the General Term has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial.

PLUNDER FOR THE CHRISTMAN TREE. Train Robbers Left a Hox of Stolen Watches Steps of a California Church.

From the San Francisco Economer, about two years ago the paster of the ethodist Church South of Visalia found on the doorsteps of his church a mananed in box full of wardnes. The church was just preparing an elaborate festival for Christmas. A spendid in the control of the church was pust of the church was pust preparing an elaborate festival for Christmas. ing an elaborate festival for Christmas. A splendid thristmas tree was among the features of the proposed festival, and the good people of visalis were lavish with their donations that were to hang on the branches of that big evergreen in the little church. But that big evergreen in the little church. But that bor of watches was much the biggest contribution to the mile with which to stock the Christmas tree.

Even the unsuspicious minister was startled.

Curistmastree.
Even the unsuspicious minister was startled by the generosity of the unknown friend of the church. Before belong the watches on the stergeen boughs among the colored wax tapers and tenbons and threaded porcorn and bundary should be stored to the colored wax. every each boughs among the colored wax tapers and bendons and threaded porcorn and binday school books he took the greenition to give notice in the papers that certain undescribed swelry had been found, and that the owner could recover the same by proving gropery and paring for the advertisement, home of wells. Fargo & Co's men saw the notice and wells, for the devertisement, home of wells. Fargo & Co's men saw the notice and put the casket containing the wables inside a digar too. The express company smen told him that if the reweity was that for which they were looking, the box contained a number of watches, and they took him the numbers of the timepieces and described them. They added the information that the barwas part of the plunder secured by rothers the months before had held up a bouttern leadle train hear Goshen. They sarrendered the timepieces. The cigar box was seaded and trained he had a trained and the preaches after the papers. There is remained until a few days ago. There is remained in the bank at visalia. There is remained until a few days ago. There is remained in the bank at visalia. There is remained and the two Sontags. Fane was only an earn as a hard-working setting minded farmer, and his two friends were able to died foung men who howed logs when issues.

Sontag made his confession e was usked if he knew anyox of watches that the parson ich docrater nurch doorstep I done wer say anything to you asked betretive Hume. elect beorge. I think that was fothery that they took that bex fley wrote on the box 'train at it on the steps of the preach-isalia, and I think that's where the preacher or the janitor of the

was the next question. They didn't want to handle e appounced that he proposed test the theorge Sontag's confession, at her suggested a way. He at her suggest there to example to be if it here A MONIANA MAN HUNT.

Whenever They Sighted Their Game They

from the Releva Independent. KALISPELL, Oct. 5 .- Three of the men who robbed the Northern Pacific express train near Livingston on Aug. 25 were run down last night. One was killed, one badly wounded. while a third one surrendered. The round-up of the desperadoes was only accomplished aftern hard and vigorous chase, lasting about forty-eight hours, during which considerable shooting was done, and winding up with a hot fight. Not one of the pursuers was injured yesterday. The story of yesterday's work is

as follows: Sheriff Gangner of Kalispell and a number of his men went out to the scene of the fight of Tuesday, about two miles out of Midvale. In the cabin they found saddles, provisions, and several hundred rounds of ammunition, which the robbers left in their hasty flight. Another squad of men, under Marshal Hoover, who were sent down to Summit station Tuesday night, discovered fresh tracks leading off the railroad into the woods. They at one hit the trail and word was sent to the officers at Mid-

night, discovered fresh tracks leading off the railroad into the woods. They at once hit the trail and word was sent to the officers at Midvale, who came down on a special train.

Hoover's men had not gone more than two miles until they sighted the much-wanted men cooking breakfast. The robbers sighted their pursuers at the same instant and everploody went to cover. From that moment until dark the chase was a hot one. The snow was quife deep and the officers were able to follow without much trouble, but the endurance of the men in advance was wonderful. Everylody was determined, and it was proposed to capture the whole gang. The boys waded streams, climbed over failen trees, and went through snow, slush, and mud.

The robbers were next sighted at McCarthyville, a deserted town built up during the construction of the Great Northern Railway. They entered a cabin at the old town, and covering the lonely linkabitants with their six-shooters demanded semething to eat. The robbers did not know that the officers were a close onto them, until they saw the special train stop and let off a squad of men at the top of the hill above McCarthyville. All four started off on a deg trot, heading for a long, densely wooded gulch, and as the officers hult togo down the hill the robbers got a good start.

The other boys, who had trailed them from Summit, all rounited at this point, and a squad was sent up the guich. These men soon sighted the robbers had been hit. Darkness came on and the chase for the day was abandoned, so far as following the trails was concerned, but the men were not inactive. All felt confident had the robbers had been hit. Darkness came on and the chase for the day was abandoned, so far as following the trails was concerned, but the men were not inactive. All felt confident that the robbers were badly used un, and would make an attempt to get something to eat that night. The posse went into camp at Java, a detail being sent to watch the night freights.

passed through the nosh of his fert lost, how a serious injury.

Charles Jones, alias Charles Kincaid, the fourth member of the party, gave himself up to some section men, who turned him over to the officers as they were about to leave Java for Kalispell. He had laid in a pile of ties all night, and was cold and wet.

Everybody got abourd the special, and the train pulled out for Kalispell, arriving there about 1 o'clock. The men are now in jail at Kalispell.

About 1 o'clock. The men are now in Jan at Kalianell.

Sheriff Curtis of Helena and Deputy Marshal Jackson of Livingston came into Kalispell. They did good work and were highly elated when success was attained. They both say it was one of the hardest and most exciting times they ever had in chasing criminals. Numerous charges are to be preferred against the three men now in jail. There is but one of the train robbers at large now, and Mr. Jackson will hunt him down. Jackson has trailed the men captured all the way from where the train was held up.

Two Young Women Who Would Like to From the Pittelnorgh Disputch.

From the Phichargh Physich.

Jamestown, Pa., Oct. 8.—The misfortune of having a "double" who so closely resembled Thomas McCobb that his own wife could not tell one from the other, resulted in such a furore in the United Fresbyterian congregation that husband and wife were both dismissed. The right of a man to wed the sister of his deceased wife was also a feature of the case. McCobb and Wm. Clyde of the Shenango United Fresbyterian congregation looked so much alike that the session, the Fresbytery, and linally the Synod itself, had trouble over it. They were both members of the Shenango congregation. Thomas McCobb had three pretty cousins in Fhiladelphia, and admired them all. He became engaged to the eidest. When she jilted him the second sympathized and married him. Is the second sympathized and married him, Is the course of time she died, therefore, having in the meantime become rich by a fortunate investment in on lands, had been living with the McCobb for several years, and continued with Thomas McCobb and his parents and the children. By and by Newton Fletcher happened to be over in tire-enville one day when a Justice of the Peace pointed to Thomas McCobb on the street and said:

"I married that man an hour ago to Miss

and said:
"I married that man an hour ago to Miss Blank," naming the youngest of the three Newton Fletcher came home, and the news Sewton Fletcher came home, and the news soon spread among the congregation that Thomas McCoub had married his deceased while sister, contrary to the rules of the church. The session of elders took it up. Thomas dented it, and said it must have been William Clyde. The Justice of the Feace was confronted by all concerned in the presence of the session.

"That's the man I married," he said, pointing to William Clyde. William denied it.

"Then it must be that other one." Thomas denied it, too.

Then it must be that other one." Thomas denied it 100.
That's the woman, anyhow, and that's the bonnet she had on. She must know whom I married her to.
The woman looked from Thomas to William and back again, and stood mute. She didn't seem to know which was the husband.
The case was appealed from the session to the Presbytery, and when they were all ready to try it semetody had stolen the records out of one of the pews. When they finally did decide it, it was taken to the Synod on appeal. Then it was decided that McCobb was the husband, and he and the wife were both dismissed from the church.

from the church.

From the St. Louis Globe Desire and sensitive the St. Louis Globe Desire and the sensition developed here to-day, in which a young man prominent in live stock circles played a rather unpleasant part. Sadie Anderson is a young woman employed in the telepione exchange. In her petition for divorce she states she was married to R. L. Anderson on June 3t. 1891. They came to Fort Worth and registered at the Hotel Pickwick. On June 18 her husband deserted her, taking \$50 of her money and leaving an unput tooard bill. Since that time she had heard nothing of her missing spouse until on June 2t. 1865, a man named it. L. Anderson registered at the Hotel Pickwick from Peoso City. She filled her suit for divorce, and the citation was served upon him at Peoco City.

He answered the citation by coming to the city resterday. He is under 30 years of age, and manager of the Hen Houston ranch in the Peccs Valley. He states he was never married, but if he was would probably have no objection to the divorce, but he sirongly objects to raying \$150 a month altimony and \$500 attorneys fees.

To day the young people were brought face to face, when the young lady promptly declared he was not the man, and she had never seel him hetore. The story told by her husband and the record of the young man tally very closely, and it is now thought she was married to some cowboy familiar with Mr. Anderson and his life, and who assumes his name. Mr. Anderson returns to Fecos City tomorrow, greatly relieved, and the lady is now anxious to know who she is. from the church.

From the M. Linus Globe-Democrat.

Sampling Pingers for a Stake.

Frank Sidney of England, said to be the world's champion finger snapper, last night met liennamin V. Skinner, colored, in a contest for a purse of \$25, at the Windsor Athletic Club, rooms, Govanstown, After gractiong their peculiar exercise for two hours the match was declared a draw. It was announced afterward that a similar contest would take place within two months. This is said to have been the first finger enapping exhibition to take place here.

WANT MADE HER DESPERATE

AND SHE SHOT AT THE MAN SHE BLAMED FOR HER PIGHT.

Mrs. Manderer Arrested for Trying to Kill a Neighbor Whom She Helleved Respon-sible for Her Hunband's Loss of Work. Mrs. Margaret Mauderer of 1,358 Vanderbilt avenue, was held in \$1,000 ball in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for examination upon a charge of attempting to shoot her neighbor. Henry Baum of 1,352 Vanderbilt avenue. The woman was weak and emaclated. and said her condition was due to lack of proper food. In her arms she carried her three-months' old daughter Kate, and the child

seemed to be as badly in need of nourishment

John Mauderer, the prisoner's husband, used to work in Hutchins's polishing works at 169th street and Third avenue. He was discharged three months ago, and accuses Baum of having caused him to lose his piace. The Mauderers have four young children, and ith so many mouths to feed the family's plight became distressing soon after the father lost his situation. Mauderer borrowed a boat and he and his son tried to pick up a living along the water front, but did very poorly. When nothing else presented itself the father

when nothing else presented itself the father stid some fishing, and there were many times, they say, when the smail fish he caught were all they had to eat.

On Thursday night Mrs. Mauderer met Baum. Telling him that he was responsible for the condition of the family, she upbraided him roundly despite his protestations that he had nothing to do with causing her husband's discharge. An hour later Baum was passing the Mauderers' house, when Mrs. Mauderer fired at him twice from the window. One of the bullets went through his hat, and the other also passed dangerously near his head. Baum tried to get a policeman to arrest the woman, but as he was not wounded and the officer had not witnessed the assault, he declined to enter the house without a warrant. Mrs. Mauderer was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Simms.

The Mauderer silve of the upper floor of a two-story frame house. John Heffernan, whose family lives down stairs, had died, and a number of friends were gathered in his rooms to condole with the widow when Mrs. Mauderer fired at Baum. The mourners were greatly slarmed, and some of them field in haste. Mrs. Heffernan says that Mr. Mauderer is a proud man, and that he concealed his poverty from those who might have relieved him. He and his son were away yesterday trying to secure food for the family, and knew nothing about the arrest of Mrs. Mauderer.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Great Organist. M. Alexandre Guilmant is one of the few great musical lights of Europe that have been tempted by the World's Fair to cross the ocean and greet their confrères of America. His name is a famous one, constantly seen upon programmes of organ recitals, for he has composed much, and his music is inspirational. and tasteful, melodious, and pleasing. His talent is inherited, since his father was the organist of the Church of Saint Nicolas, in Boulogne, in which city Alexander Gulimant was born over fifty years ago. Arriving recently in this city from Chicago; where he played to many large audiences, he has been much foted by musicians, and yesterday at the South Church, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue, he gave a recital that and Madison avenue, he gave a recital that lasted two hours and a half, the longest uninterrupted scance of public organ playing evenheard here. His renown and his genial personality called forth an audience which literally packed the church and included most of the prominent musical people of the town. The organ loft was filled with organists from the principal churches here, who looked on as at an interesting object leason. Guilmant handles his instrument as easily as a skilled workman handles tools. He is its absolute master and controls in its various moods and throughout all its possible varieties of tone with an ease that speaks of untiring labor and ever fresh enthusiasm. A certain grand style characterizes his playing. It is large and notice and sincere in purpose, and his technique is at times remarkable for a combination of facility and clearness. His programme centained the Fantasia and Fugue in G minor of Bach, a beautiful Sonata by Mendelssohn, and Handel's Tenth Organ Concerto. Two of the most charming melodies were the Cantable by Housseau and a Pastorale by Guilmant himself. His improvisation on a given theme was a fine exhibition of his extraordinary powers. M. Guilmant played last evening in the Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Eleventh street. He returns to France in about two weeks.

ing at 1.180 Broadway yesterday morning and Mr. Prattisa small man and he is nervous, and he had prepared to receive the angry people. He had locked himself in his private office and had a sturdy youth keeping guard at the door.

"Geod morning." said the boy. "Mr. Pratt will see you in a minute, and if the ladies and gentlemen will appoint delegates he will see them...' Several spoke up who wanted to be delegates. The boy whispered through the keyhole, and in a moment the lock could be heard to slip back. Then there was a rush, and the private office was filled with delegates, not one, but all that could be erowded in. Mr. Fratt looked hopeless, but the boy succeeded in getting out of the office all but two of the visitors. During the wait for the delegates a poem was read which was supposed to have been composed by Mr. Sydney flosenfeld, and which was found on the Casino stage on the evening of the closing performance. It was as follows: them...' Several spoke up who wanted to be

ows:

"Oh, promise me that you will pay some day," said sydney to poor Rose born on Broadway.

"You promised that you'd pay them without fall, On every Tuesday morning, rain or hall, and now they wait to see thy fare in vain, They kick like blazes and drive me manne.

Oh, say, my angel, do your best for me.

Oh, promise me."

Mr. Pratt, after a conference with the delegates, decided to group the men in tatches of fours and sue Mr. ligesborn in the Sixth and Eighth Judicial districts, and to bring the suits of the chorus girls under the Working Women's act, by the provisions of which the employer who fails to satisfy a judgment for a sum not exceeding \$50 may be imprisoned for fifteen days.

A number of the men taking part in the exhibitions of the English Military Tournament Company, and who say they have not been paid for their services, went to the United States District Attorney's office yester-day. They said they had been to see the British Consult but that he could do nothing for them. The contract they made with the managers was signed in Chicago, and upon this fact they hased their claim to the District Attorney's aid. They were told that nothing could be done for them there, and they left, saying that the city would soon have 140 more paupers on its hands.

Last evening the stranded redcoats were talking of asking the kendais to give them a benefit at the star Theatre. If this plan failed they are going to appeal to the St. George Society. States District Attorney's office yester

It is announced that Messrs. Abraham &

Straus, the dry goods merchants of Brooklyn, have made arrangements for the exhibition at their store in that city for thirty days of the Ada Relan silver statue, which has been one of the attrictions at the World's Fair. The firm has given the Montana State Commissioners a band in \$94,000 for the safe custody of the statue. Lunckeon to Jakobowsky. Edward Jakobowsky, composer of "Erminie."

M. Paimer and F. F. lines at the Hotel Waldorf resterdar. About forty composers attended. Francis Wilson spoke, and Jakobowsky and others gave musical selections.

Miss Shannon to Leave the Lycenm. Miss Effle Shannon of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company, will conclude her engagement with that company in three weeks and join Bose Coghlan in "A Woman of No Im-portance." Miss Shannon has been with the Lyceum for five years. Miss Katherine Flor-ence will probably take her place.

A Woman Cherokee Stripper Dies from Exposure.

GUTHRIE, L T., Oct 13. Miss Anna Bowers. aged 21 years, who accured a valuable claim in the Cherokee Strip, died yesterday from the effects of exposure while walting upon the line and making the run.

AN OPEN POLAR SEA. Capt, MeGregor Says He Could Have Crossed It, but He Was Not Exploring.

From the Morning Oregonian, That steamers can pass through the Arctle Ocean in certain years is the opinion of Capt. A. H. McGregor, based upon his experience in the Polar region. Capt. McGregor has seen twenty-three years' service in the Arctic, and commands the steamer Orea, owned by the Pacific Whaling Company of San Francisco. He was at the Hotel Perkins a few days last week, and talked of his experience. "Last year." he said. "nine of the Pacific Whaling Company's steamers and ships

reached Cape Bathhurst, the furthest point

north and east ever reached by a vessel of any

kind. We had been whaling in Behring Sex.

reached Cape Bathhurst, the furthest point north and east ever reached by a vessel of any kind. We had been whalling in Behring Sea, and having finished what is termed the outside catch in July, we started for the Arctic to finish the season. We passed along the east shore, rounded Point Barrow, and then made the journey to the cape, which is near the McKenzie River. We cast anchor and whaled there the rest of the season. The natives were somewhat surprised at our appearance, but as they had seen white men before, they soon overcome whatever fear they might have felt and became very friendly. They did not differ in the least from other Eskimos, We sounded the coean near the McKenzie, and found that a boat drawing more than four feet of water could not approach within thirty miles of the river. The land on both sides was mountainous and covered with snow. The oldest native fold us that it was many winters since white men came by boat, which led me to believe that no boat had reached the cape since Capt. Collinson was there in 1855. Capt. Collinson was there in 1855. Capt. Collinson and his party visited the place in small boats when they were making a survey of the British possessions, but they were compelled to remain there three years before they could return. Sir John Franklin passed the cape in small boats on his famous excedition, and came as far west as Franklin, or Return Reef. There he evidently became discouraged and disheartened, and started on his return trip. Had he known that he had a clear sea before him, he doubtless would have continued on his way and lived to tell future generations of the hardships connected with Arctic explorations. He could have made what is called the northeast passage and come out on the Pacific Ocean and forever settled the question whether a vessel could reach Alaska from tirsenland through the Arctic, But he saw nothing but a monotomous stretch of land, and what appeared to be a closed sea ahead of him. He had kept in sight of shore during his entire expedition, and seei that there was a 'great hig sea' one year in five. Last year was what they termed 'great big sea,' and they said that the same conditions prevailed in 1882. A large vessel could not pass through a fairly open sea, so the chances of reaching dreenland through the Arctic Sea are one in five. From this I amincilined to the belief that both Franklin and Collinson entered the ocean when it was 'open.'"

When Capt. McGregor was asked about his experience as a whaler, he said: "Once in a while we encounter some dangers, such as being caught in the lee, but such accidents are not frequent. A vessel will sometimes be 'stuck' for three or four weeks before it can be freed from the ice, and occasionally it is damaged by collision with gigantic flees, or by being caught between them. Hanks are sometimes stove in, but as there is no danger of sinking, on account of the vessel's being throughly saturated with oil, very little attention is paid to such accidents. After working through the ice, which is generally about June I, the vessels try to get into Reining Strait ahead of the whales. The straitts the narrowest point, and the object of the whalers is to get there if set and take the whalers is to get CHORUS GIRLS WANT THEIR MONEY.

A Poetical Version of the Woes of Rosenfeld and Roseborn.

Twenty chorus girls and nearly as many men who were members of the late "Hainmaker of Syria" company climbed three flights of narrow stairs in the theatrical office building at 1.180 Broadway yesterday morning and filed into the office of Lawfor Edwin A. Pratt. told me that there is a tradition handed down from father to son that the boats and weapons of the hunt and chase are the same to day as they were 500 years ago. The firearms and traps, tobacco and cailor were all introduced by white men. The Eskimo is satisfied with everything as he finds it, and makes no effort to effect any improvements. The native population is rapidly diminishing. They cannot withstand the march of civilization, unused as they are to its luxuries and vices.

Four schools have been established for them in Alaska, and they are being taught to read and write, but it would be better for them if they were left alone. In their original state they got along well, but elucation is their moral ruin. When he learns to read and write the native thinks he is the superior of his fellows and the equal of the white man, and he affects the white man's habits, whether moral or inamoral. He goes to school simply for anusement. He wants to learn to read, write, and talk that he may trade with the whites and be regarded as one of them. It cannot be said that the money expended on the schools has been ill spent or misappropriated, only that the Eskimo is unlike the louism, and the same method of training cannot be applied to both.

The Arctle's a coldregion, but the frigidity of the atmosphere cannot be fait through the furst hat serve us as elethes. The mean temperature is 44° below zero, but during the fifty-seven days that the sun is in sight the mercury rises to 80° or 100°.

George J. Carr and Howard Taber, two well-known young men of Oroville Mercey.

George J. Carr and Howard Taber, two well-known young men of Oroville, were recently spending a few weeks hunting and fishing on the headwaters of the West Branch. From them comes a graphic description of a duel to the death between rattlesnakes and a luge grizzly bear. They had been fishing all day on thissey Creek, which is one of the most inaccessibile tributaries of the Feather, and runs for miles through a deep cadon of craggy rocks. It is only in places that the stream can be reached at all. The ledges of rock along the cafion are the abiding places of countiess rattlesnakes, and to this wild and isolated region have been driven the few remaining grizzlies of the upper Butse county mountains. It is a dangerous place at best for the sportsman armed gonly with a fishpole, but to get a chance at the finny tribe in the creek the young men had hiddaside all thought of danger. Toward evening they climbed out of the cafion and stopped on a ledge of rock to rest. On the other side of the cafion rose a perpendicular wall of rock fully eighty feet from the foaming stream below.

They were surprised to discover on a shelf at the top of the cliff a monster grizzly bear. He was stretched out asleep, and from his proportions the young men estimated that he must have weighed fully 1,000 pounds. They had no guns, and were content to let the monster enjoy his nap, suddenly their eyes caunt the ghut of a serpent's form gliding up the ragged side of the cliff. It reached the shelf on which reposed the bear. It saw the big intruder, coiled, gave the note of alumn, and then struck hruin with its fangs in the jaw. The big beast roared with pain and anger and started to his feet, but the fangs of the shelf on which reposed the cliff. It reached the shelf on which reposed the bear all on the shelf. Mad with his paws he tore the reptile loose and it fell on the shelf. Mad with some well as he would and flung many a one over the brink.

But the snakes w Sunkes Put a Big Grint y to Flight. From the O positie Meseury. was entertained at luncheon by Managers A.

brink.

But the snakes were too many for him, and he started to retreat. The deadly virus was by this time coursing through his veins from lifty wounds, and he fell back, struggling and howling. With convuisive movements the bear worked near the edge of the calon, and fell onto the sharp rock nearly a hundred feet below, then rolled into a deep pool in the stream, and was seen no more.

Frederick Dorr. aged 56 committed suicide on Van

Co. Rodney d. Crowley has been appointed beauty Saperintendrut of the State hanking Department, to sucreed W. F. Creed, whe resigned to take a place in the Queen City Bank of Bulab. Col. Crowley comes from Handolph, Cattaraugus county.



Looking

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THE STORY OF A FEUD.

It Began in a Romance and was Ended by Religious Influences. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocea

A narrow avenue separates the Kentucky and West Virginia State buildings at the Fair An imaginary line running through the Cumwealths the structures represent. Many years age a family by the name of Tyson lived on the West Virginia side of the imaginary line, and the family of old John Brackett lived on the Kentucky side. These two families engaged in a feud that has come down from generation to generation with more deadly results than any of the Italian vendettas.

In all the world now there is but one repre sentative of each family living, and both were at the World's Fair grounds recently, one in

sentative of each family living, and both were at the World's Fair grounds recently, one in the West Virginia building and one in the Kentucky building. Efforts were made to bring them together peacefully, but they declined. Each of these men, when younger than now, swore that he would take the life of the other or lose his life in the attempt. Since that time, however, George Tyson has become not only a convert, but a priest of the Catholic Church, and now lives in Wheeling.

Since his hereditary enemy has joined the church militant. Pryor Brackett, the Kentuckian, has never said anything of carrying out his threat. It is believed that he will not carry it out because with the death of the priest the blood and the name of this branch of Tyson will become extinct, while he has four boys and one girl to perpetuate his race.

The story of the beginning of the feud is romantic. The Tysons and the Bracketts were among the first to settle in that mountain country. In the original Tyson lamily, or clan, besides the cousins and other connections, there were two boys and a girl. There was a large number of Bracketts, too, but the head of the family had two children, a girl and a boy. Now, the cledr Tyson boy, John by name, loved Bertha, the daughter of Brackett. Clarence Brackett also loved Edna Tyson. There were not many young people to choose from so the marriage of the cleder couple had come round when there moved into the neighborhood, some miles from the Tyson homestead, a family of cubertsons. They, too, had a daughter, said to be very beautiful—of a dark type, while lierthn Brackett was fair. When going after the cattleat night time John Tyson often saw and talked to Nanny Cubertson. None suspected the growing love between them, and when they ran away and were married and came back and settled with the Cubertsons, both the Tyson and Brackett families were thrown into consternation.

Clarence Brackett, who loved Edna Tyson, feit keenly the affront to his sister, and spoke bitterly of it, but as the Tyson family b

John for his unfatthfulness, he resolved not to take any revenge.

But one day while John was at his old home visiting his father. Clarence, who had been hunting, approached the house on horseback. John, seeing the gun, supposed he was seeking revenge, and retreated into the house after his own gun. As he reappeared with the gun in his hands Clarence fired at but missed him and billed Edns whom he loyed, and who had in his hands Clarence fired at but missed him and killed Edna, whom he loved, and who had been standing beside her brother. John re-turned the fire, killing clarence. After the burial of these two boiles a bloody war ensued, and many were killed on each side. Bertha died of a broken heart, and was buried beside her brother. John was killed some years after by another member of the Brackett family.

the two factions. When the present George Tyson and Pryor Brackett were children the last tragedy occurred, when their fathers killed each other.

The story of their long contest bears out what is claimed by each side, that no one ever shot an unarmed enemy or took advantage in any way. The piven names of their fathers were also George and Pryor. One day teorge Tyson rode over into Kentucky, armed with his rifle. Looking over the fence, he discovered Pryor Brackett milking a cow.

Good morning, George, "said George.

Good morning, George, "said George.

Are you ready. Pryor," said George.

No," replied Pryor, "I take water."

George shouldered his gun and rode away. On another occasion Pryor met George when the latter was unarmed, After the usual satutations George in his turn said, "I take water." and Pryor urned and left him.

The next time they met near the banks of the Cumberland River. Both were armed and stood within a few paces of each other.

"There's plenty of water there." said Pryor, pointing to the river.

"I never drink water," retorted George.
In an instant both guns were raised and fred, and both men fell, and the friends who were with them carried their bodies home to the roung sons, who are now grown men, visiting the Fair, and are alone saved from a repetition of their fathers' acts by the influence of the Christian religion.

In the Yachting Verancular,

"Come, now." said Philip Gratebar to the housemaid as he entered the breakfast room, set your spinnaker and get in the coffee." "What?" said Mary.
"Hoist your balloon jib." said Philip, "and

hustle in the breakfast." Mary fled to the kitchen, not for the breakfast, but en route to the upper regions.
"Was Philip crazy?" she asked of Mrs. Gratebar. Mrs. Gratebar thought not, but with maternal solicitude she went below to see. Philip sat at the breakfast table reading the

Philip sat at the breakfast table reading the morning paper.

"Come, now," he said to Mary, whom he saw following his mother, "set your jib topsail and get a move on you, will you?

"Give him his breakfast, Mary," said Mrs, "Give him his breakfast, Mary," said Mrs, Gratebar, She had seen at a glance that he was not crazy, but was simply suffering from that delightful affliction of youth, a good appetite, aggravated at the moment by the account of the yacht race.

Bereuved. Iron the Letroit Free Press,

I heliced the cabin, and a tail, weebegone woman about 40 years of age came out to the brush fence and said:

"Stranger, I reckon yo' want a drink of water, but the onery hogs ar wallerin in our drinkin pond, and I can't git yo'any fur an hour or two."

"How about a bite to eat?" I asked.

"Stranger, I reckon yo' ar hungry, but the meal and liasses gin out last night, and I've bin' chawin roots all day.

"Any corn for my horse?"

"Stranger, I reckon a peck o' corn would do that critter good, but we hain't had that much on hand fur the last five y'ars.

"You don't happen to have a sip of whiskey in the capin?" I persisted, thinking I might mix it with swamp water on a pinch.

"Stranger, I reckon a cup of porn juice would freshen yo up, but it's scarcer than gold about yere. The nighest I kin cum to it issmellin' of a mg a y'ar ago."

"You seem to be in hard linck around here," I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo ar right," she regold about yere. The highest I kin cum to it issmellin of a jug a yar acu.

"You seem to be in hard luck around here." I said, as I got ready to go on.

"Stranger, I reckon yo ar right," she replied, as she placed one of her bare feet on a log and extracted a sizer. "Beed, but I orter explain things to yo in the start. I'm sorter betalst and between, yo see."

"How do you mean?"

"Wall, I buried my critter of a hushand two weeks ago, and it'll be two weeks to cum afore it'll look fashionable fur me to take critter No 2. This sorter leaves me between coon meat and sassafras coffee, and betwitt mournin fur D.m and sparkin with Tom. Ho yo follow me?"

"I do, and also appreciate the situation of affairs, and am sorry to have troubled you."

"Stranger, I reckoned as much. Shake! If yo' return this way drap in on me. If that critter of a Tom goes back on his word, it's your next chance, and I'll take yo without axin asy hard questions. Keep to the right arter yo' cross the branch, and as yo' rise the hill look out that old Barker doan shute yo' fur a revenue ossilet."

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are no longer any doubtful or contestable as sembly districts in New York city. Those above Sew enty-second street that gave less than 1,500 majority at the last election are as follows: Twenty-third, 1,115; Twenty-seventh, 1,279; Twenty-eighth, 1,508, and Thirtieth, 1,467.

The Democratic Convention in Cincinnati that nominated Lawrence T. Neal for Governor of Ohio against William McKiniey was asked to adopt planks favoring weekly payments and an amendment to the Ohio Employers' Liability act, making the employer liable for injuries received through the negligence or carelessness of a fellow employee. These planks were not adopted, but a strong effort is making by the Democratic managers to enlist the support of railroad men for Mr. Neal by a promise to recommend them for passage by the next Legislature. There are 6,000 miles of railroad in Ohio, and the number of railroad embloyees is 22,000), which is in excess of the majority given to any Ohio Governor in recent years. McKinley had 21,000 in 1891 and Campbell 10,000 in 1889.

Senators Quay and Cameron of Pennsylvania were born in the same year.

J. Rockwell Fay, nominated by Mr. Cleveland for Assistant Appraiser at this port, is well known among New York city politicians for his migratory disposi-tion. It is said of him that he never voted two years in the same Assembly district. When 50 years of age he became treasurer of the Young Men's Democratic Club, organized in 1871. Mr. Fay was, at the time of his appointment by Mr. Cleveland, a resident of the Mineteenth Assembly district, but, like his friend ex-Assistant District Attorney Parria, it has been his cus-tom to move from time to time, never identifying himself with any Assembly district.

There is some distatisfaction among Democrate in the Ninth Assembly district, not only because it was thought necessary to go outside of the district for a leader, but also because all three delegates from the Ninth district to the Saratoga Convention were non-residenta. R. J. Dean, who headed the delegation, ives in Ninety-seventh street, in the Twenty-third Assembly district. John J. Gorman, one of his associ-ates, lives in Seventy-second street, in the Twenty-first Assembly district, and M. T. McMahon lives in East Fifteenth atreet, in the Eleventh Assembly district. Richard Fitzpatrick, one of the alternates, lives in 129th atreet, so that the Ninth district, for the first time in its history, was this year unrepresented by one resident in a Democratic State Convention,

The Mayor's stenographer receives the same salary

Some friends of J. H. Winchester, one of the Pilot Commissioners, and one of the few old-time ship masters who still own an interest in sailing vessels, claim that the Captain was led to believe by Lie Cleveland Administration that he would be appointed Shipping Commissioner at this port. When ex-Justice Maurice J. Power, who, they say, cannot tell an able seaman from a park policeman, got the place, Capt, Winchester's maritime friends felt chagrin and disappointment which they find it difficult to conceal. If the facts of the case are as stated by these friends, the national Administration may, indeed, be blame worthy, but even if so, this does not justify new Democratic Shipping Commissioner knows a martin snike from a bill of lading and he recently won the first prize at the Chicago Fair for his fine art fromwork exhibit. Since the days of wooden ships the armorer and the fromworker have counted for more than jack plane and bracebit mechanics, and besides Winchester's friends seem to suppose,

The very latest computation puts at \$559,000,000 the value of the real estate and buildings owned by the city of New York. In 1871 the estimated value of the city's real estate was \$267,000,000. The asses valuation of the city property is \$205,000,000.

There have been four Bayards from the State of Del. aware in the United States Senate: James A. Bayard R. H. Bayard, James A. Bayard, Jr., elected in 1851 and Thomas F. Bayard, now United States Ambassador to Great Britain, chosen in 1869.

A dinner will be given at the Democratic Club on

The Comptroller is the only member of the Sinking Fund Commission to be chosen at this year's election.
The other four members hold over. It is the first time that this has happened in New York.

can leader in the Tenth district. He declares himself as a "straight politician," and resents any imputation upon his loyalty or fidelity to the Republicans. This sounds very well, but the fact is that Daiy was selected by John Nugent as his substitute and representative when Nursut thought he could better himself by leav ing the Republicans and joining Tammany Hall, and Daly has been acting for him in this capacity in the Tenth district since the result of the last national sico tion became known.

The office of Secretary of State at Albany is smal, political importance, and has rarely proved a stepping stone for higher political honors, though many candidates have accepted the nomination in the Brackett family

As each generation went by the members of the two families became fover, owing to the almost incessant duels and lattles between the two factions. When the present George Tyson and Pryor Brackett were children the two factions are their fathers. Frederick Cook, his three Democratic predecessors in that office. The salary of the Secretary of State is \$5,000, the same as the Lieutenani-Governor's, but he has no right of political succession, and his active duties do not cease on the adjournment of the Legislature.

> There promises to be a recurrence this year of the annual muddle about the right to nominate candidates in New York city. The matter has been repeatedly ex-plained, but even among well-informed politicians it does not seem to be understood. The Legislature of INIO gave to all political parties, casting five percent of the vote of the State or of any political division of it, the right to nominate candidates at the next ensuit, the right to mominate candidates at the next ensu-ing election. This was the law in 1891. In 1892 the Legislature abrogated the five per cent. clause, and gave the right to nominate, vaguely, to any political party "holding a convention" of its own. Any candidate upon a ficket already nominated, however, could interdict the use of his name at a convention subsequently called, and the practical effect of the matter was, therefore that each party or organization, must put a com-p etc and distinct licket in the field, in order to have it printed and distributed by the election officers. The Legislature of 1893 did not tamper with modify, or amend the election laws in any particular. The right to nominate candidates in the city is, therefore, posessed by five organizations, and these only. They are the Democrats, who held their State Convention in Saratoga on Oct 5, the Republicans, who held their State Convention in Syracuse on Oct 6: the Populists, who held their State Convention at Sylvan Beach in August; the Socialists, who held their convention in this city in the same mouth, and the Prohibitionists, who met in September.
>
> Under this year's districting, the Seventh Assembly district which are the head of all with All Selection districtions. the Democrate, who held their State Convention in

district stands at the head of all, with 57 election districts, and the Eighth Assembly district comes second, with 55, the smalle-t of the districts is the Twentieth, which is subdivided into 25 election districts.

The Senatorial district up the State that is likely to The senatorial district in the State that is likely to be the most closely contested this year is the Twenty seventh, comprising the counties of Cheming, Schoy-ler, Seneca, and Steuben. Cheming is strongly Demo-eratic, Steuben is strongly Republican, Schuyler is close, with a Republican learning. Seneca is close, with a Bemocratic learning. In the last State election the Republicans carried the Twenty-seventh district, as now constituted, by a majority of 662 votes. This year the Democrate had hones of year the Democrate had hopes of carrying it with theorge J. Maces of Watkins, Schuyler county, as their candidate, but he declined to accept a nomination as a Constitutional Convention delegate; so did J. Stoat Passett, also a resident of the district, when pushed for the Republican nomination. There will be a hard fight for control of the district. Charles E. Walker, Democrat, who in part represented it last year, died some months ago.

The office for which Judge Issac II Maynard wa nominated by the saratoga Convention is that of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Judge tharies Andrews. Judge Andrews was elected to this Court on May 17, 1870, and at the expiration of his first term, was redected in November, 1884. His sec-ond term would have expired in December, 1884 had he not last year been chosen by the concurrent action of both political parties to be third Judge of the court The term for which Judge Maynard will be exclu-expires in 1869.

The Prohibition party, since its organization in 1872 has hever been strong enough to carry a single Con-gressional district in the United States, and it is weaker now, numerically, than it was ten years ago

M .- 1:40, between Seventy-seventh and Seventysignib streets, Avenue A. Frederick Fuller, damage signth aircels. Avenue A. Frederick Fuller, damage \$1,000; 9:45, 279 Hisecker street, tar pet on street, no damage. T. N. + 4:50, 3:55 Kast Houston atreet. Adolph Metzner, damage \$300; 5:12, 84 East Broadway Raer Cooper, damage triting at 30, 230 West introduct street, John Filzyatrick damage triting, 0:45, 151 Last Seventy-second street. Mrs. Caroline Neith, damage sight, 19:25, 1:16 Tourid avenue. Abraham Wegert; camage (5.): 10:40, 357 Ibird avenue. Elia Warren, damage -20.

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Insects and Reptiles Fleeing for Life from the Advancing Hords. From the Omaka Marning World-Herald.

the Advancing Horde.

From the Ocath Marsing Weith-Headt.

It was in Honduras, near the Caribbean coast, while on a dovernment survey, that a first saw the warrior ants—those strange insects which march through the tropical forests in armies, attacking every living creature in their path. One intensely hot day, as I sat in a hammock under the thatched roof of my bamboo hur, a native came running in, and, with excited gestures, bade me follow him. I did so wonderingly, and, going out into the open, looked in the direction he indicated.

There on the rolling savanna stretched a wide black helt extending far back into the deep shadows of the adjacent forest. It rose and fell with every formation of the ground, and, like a nuge snake, slowly crept toward the village. The warrior ants," explained the native in a strange patols of English and Spanish which I shall not attempt to imitate. "They will soon he here," he continued. "You had better untie your dogs, or the sate will kill them." Acting upon his advice I loosed my dogs, and, retiring to a safe distance, watched the approach of the warriors. In countless multifudes they swarmed over the plain, marching in compact order, like a well-drilled army. Before them scurried a heterogeneous mass of lizaris, grasshoppers, frogs, beetles, and other manner of insects and reptiles, in a wild scamper to reach a place of safety.

Frescutty the advance guard reached my hut and disappeared, and soon the roof, floor, walls, and rafters were black with them. Like the soft rustle of dried grass stirred by a gentile leaves of my thatched roof. The sound the leaves of my thatched roof. The sound

walls, and rafters were black with them. Like
the soft rustle of dried grass stirred by a gentie breeze came the sound of their presence in
the leaves of my thatched roof. The sound
increased in loudness as the rats, mice, lizards,
cockroaches, centipedes, and others of their
ilk, who had long made the roof their home,
tried vainly to escape. Some succeeded in
getting away from the house, but only to fall
yietims to the surrounding hordes without.
One large cockroach. I noticed, made a plucky
fight, but, overpowered by numbers, he gradually related his efforts, and was soon dismembered, each ant carrying off a portion of
his body as a troubly.

The most exciting battle was with a snake
about three feet long that tried to slip away
unseen. The ants quickly surrounded him,
however, and fought with terrible forcoity,
With every switch of his tail the snake killed
a score of his tormentors, but their places
were soon filled by the black swarm which
swept unceasingly on. Finally the writhings
of the snake became fainter and fainter and
at last ceased entirely, and then, and not until
then, did the ants relinquish their attack. All
day long they marched through the bouse
until at sundown, the end of the column had
passed and was lost to view in the thickness
of the forest.

I entered the house and prepared to survey

passed and was lost to view in the thickness of the forest.

I entered the house and prepared to survey ruefully my larder, but my anticipations of sorrow were premature, for there were all my provisions as I had left them—untouched. There was but one exception—a poor turtle which I had tied to a stake that morning, intending to keep him alive for a few days before making him into soup. He was stone dead, but the rumpled earth about him showed that he had made a hard fight for life, Not a dead ant was to be seen; they had all been carried off by their comrades. I afterward learned that the warrior ants refuse to touch any food that they themselves have not caught and slain, which accounted for my provisions remaining unmolested.

remaining unmolested.

"I suppose that every man who has ever been on a pedestrian tour," said a man who had just returned from one, " has had this experience: He has wondered as he plodded along how much further it was to Blanktown, which he had expected to reach somewhere about that time of day, and pausing at a house by the roadside he asks:

"How far is it to Blanktown?"

"And the answer is. "This is Blanktown."

"The pedestrian travels on, and when he has zone a few miles further he thinks he must

he hearing. Planktown, another place on his route. He stops at a house and asks how far it is to Planktown.

"Why. you've passed Flanktown,' they tell

him, 'about three-quarters of a mile back'.'

"And in this way one gradually absorbs
the idea that while there may be towns larger
in area than New York, they are not all so
densely populated."

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